SCROPHULARIACEAE — *Penstemon caryi* Pennell, *Dorn 2669*, 2777* (This species is endemic to the area and was known previously only from Big Horn Co., Wyoming.) ; *P. laricifolius* Hook. & Arn., *Dorn 2651.*

TAMARICACEAE — *Tamarix chinensis* Loureiro, *Dorn 2673.*

UMBELLIFERAE — *Musineon vaginatum* Rydb., *Dorn 2683* (This record from the Pryor Mountains adds to the previous known range of the Big Horn and Bridger mountains.). — Robert D. Dorn, Box 1471, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001.

Knobcone Pine Southward Range Extension in the Sierra Nevada. — *Pinus attenuata* Lemm. has previously been reported as reaching its southern Sierra Nevada limit in Yosemite National Park (Griffin, J. R., and W. B. Critchfield, The distribution of forest trees in California, 1972; specifically, along the fire road to Deer Camp, Arno, S. F., Discovering Sierra trees, 1973). We report here the existence of a population near Bass Lake, for a range extension of ca. 35km south, out of Yosemite Park and into Madera County. The population is distributed west of the Beasore Rd. 2.0–2.5 km north of Malum Ridge Rd. T7S, R22E, 10 (J. Keeley 7014, Occidental College, Los Angeles). At this site it occurs in close association with *Arctostaphylos viscida* and, on the periphery, mixes with *Pinus ponderosa, Pinus lambertiana. Libocedrus decurrens* and *Quercus chrysolepis.* The population is an uneven-aged stand of several hundred trees centered on a knoll at ca. 1200 m elevation. Several smaller populations occur 1.5–2.5 km further north on the Beasore Rd.

Pinus attenuata has previously been reported south of Yosemite Park (Munz, P. A., Supplement to a California flora, 1968), but Munz's report was apparently based on knobcone pine planted along the Mineral King Rd. (Griffin and Critchfield, op. cit.). The Beasore Rd. population is apparently indigenous. This is suggested by the large size of the population and confirmation by a Sierra Nevada Forest spokesperson (J. F. Underwood, Timber Management Officer, pers. comm. 14 Sept. 77) that knobcone pine has *not* been planted in this area. — Jon E. Keeley, Department of Biology, Occidental College, Los Angeles, Ca. 90041, Sterling C. Keeley, Department of Biology, California State University, Northridge, Ca. 91330, and Janet Lee, Department of Botany, University of Kansas, Lawrence 66044.

Scrophularia laevis (Scrophulariaceae), a Legitimate Species — Wooton and Standley (Contr. U. S. Nat Herb. 16: 173. 1913) described *S. laevis* based on collections from the Organ Mountains without flowers. The key in their "Flora of New Mexico" (Contr. U. S. Nat Herb. 19, 578. 1915) states the flowers to be dull-greenish, apparently without basis.

Shaw, having seen only the type specimen in the National Herbarium, indicated in his monograph (Aliso 5(2): 172. 1962) that *S. laevis* was synonymous with *S. montana.* In the same monograph, (Ibid., 173) he listed the type specimen under *S. parviflora.* His distribution map (Ibid., 173) showing both *S. montana* and *S. parviflora* locations does not show the Organ Mountain location at all. That it was probably omitted unintentionally is indicated since there are more New Mexico voucher specimens cited than there are locations plotted. Later, based on his observation of plants grown from Organ Mountain seed, Shaw (private communication with R. Roy Johnson) stated the plants resembled his hybrid, *S. macrantha* x *S. parviflora.*

All confirmed locations of *S. parviflora* are west of the Continental Divide, while all those of *S. montana* are east of the Divide. The location of *S. laevis* in the Organ Mountains is about 80 km from the nearest station of *S. montana* and over 200 km from the nearest station of *S. parviflora.*

Plants of *S. laevis* collected at several sites in the Organ Mountains over the past 15 years show little variation, indicating the stability and homogeneity of the population. They differ from both *S. montana* and *S. parviflora* in their smaller stature,